

# LABOR CLARION

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## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO GOMPERS

Dedication of the memorial monument erected in Washington by the American Federation of Labor to the memory of the late Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation for thirty-eight years, was made the occasion of an important ceremony last Saturday, at which the President of the United States was the principal speaker.

The ceremonies were simple, the red, white and blue cover over the monument being released by an easy tug on a rope by the great grandson of Gompers, 9-year-old James Calvin Mackay. Present in the crowd were Mrs. Bella Isaacs and Mrs. Harriet Isaacs, sisters of Samuel Gompers, and his three sons, Samuel, Jr., Henry and Alexander.

The international aspect of the dedication was reflected in wreaths sent by Mexican and international labor organizations and messages from them. It was after a trip to Mexico in the interests of furthering labor's program that Gompers died in 1924. Another greeting was from the International Labor Office at Geneva.

President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

### In Personal and Official Capacity

"It is fitting that in the capital of the nation a statue should stand through the ages, to remind future generations of the services to that nation of a patriot who served his country well. It is fitting that the government, through its representatives, should take part in the dedication of this monument. It is fitting that I should appear here in my official capacity; but it is also fitting that I should be here in my personal capacity, as one who has always been proud of the personal friendship which he held for many years with Samuel Gompers.

"I knew him first when as a very young man I came to New York City and received his fine support in the establishment of pure milk stations for the feeding of undernourished babies. From then on, we had many mutual tasks. It is, I think, a commentary on the progress toward social justice which we have accomplished in a short space of time when I tell you that in the year 1911—only twenty-two years ago—Samuel Gompers, Robert F. Wagner, Alfred E. Smith and I were labeled as radicals when we fought for and finally succeeded in passing a bill through the New York State Legislature, limiting the work of women in industry to fifty-four hours a week.

### Gompers' Patriotic War Service

"These early struggles for social betterment—struggles which in large part were initiated by him—have met with growing success with every passing year. I like to think that Samuel Gompers is today, and at this moment, aware of the fact that through the quick and practical action of the National Recovery Act, child labor in the United States has at last come to an end.

"During the years of the Wilson administration, the friendship between us grew and strengthened. I need not speak of his great service to organized labor in their relations with private employers; but I can speak rightfully of the splendid co-operation which at all times he gave to the sympathetic adjustment of problems relating to workers for the government itself. He understood well the fact

that those who serve the government serve the people as a whole.

"It was in the fulfillment of this principle that he approached the whole subject of the relationship of labor to the government at the outbreak of the world war. As a member of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense, he was part of the great organization which met the crisis of war. But more than that, it was his patriotic leadership for the unanimous mobilization of the workers in every part of the Union which supplanted the mobilization of the men who went to the front.

"The keen analysis of President Wilson made this reference to Mr. Gompers, in November, 1917:

"If I may be permitted to do so, I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision and his statesmanlike sense of what has to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral."

"In those few words President Wilson summed up the splendid national services of Samuel Gompers, and at the same time preached a sermon that applied to capital and labor alike.

"That sermon is just as good today as it was in 1917. We are engaged in another war, and I believe from the bottom of my heart that organized labor is doing its share to win this war. The whole of the country has a common enemy; industry, agriculture, capital, labor are all engaged in fight-

## Company Union Issue In Longshore Strike

Stating that their action was caused by the dismissal of four of their number, 500 members of the recently organized Longshoremen's Union, affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor, struck on Wednesday last and tied up operations on the Matson dock.

The strikers charged that four older stevedores, all leaders in the formation of the new union, had been laid off by the company and replaced with younger men sympathetic to the company views.

The Matson Company denied that there had been any discrimination in the hiring of employees.

Faced with delays in sailings, the Matson officials sent two large auto buses to several employment agencies, but only four longshoremen would consent to go to work when they learned a strike was in progress.

Lynn Hockensmith, delegate of the international union, said he expected some 4000 other members of the union to walk out in sympathy with the Matson workers.

Lee J. Holman, head of the International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 3879, said that his organization was formed under A. F. of L. leadership last July, and succeeded the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association, a purely local union dominated by the shipowners.

ing it. Just as in 1917, we are seeking to pull in harness; just as in 1917, horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral.

"Mr. Gompers understood and went along with that thought during the years of the war, and we have many evidences of his acceptance of the fact that the horses pulling in harness were the horses of the employees and of the employers as well. In those years a few, happily a very few, horses had to be lassoed—both kinds of horses—and today the conditions are very similar.

### Deprecates Selfishness and Greed

"In the field of organized labor there are problems just as there were in the spring of 1917—questions of jurisdiction which have to be settled quickly and effectively in order to prevent the slowing-up of the general program. There are the perfectly natural problems of selfish individuals who seek personal gain by running counter to the calm judgment of sound leadership. There are hot-heads who think that results can be obtained by noise or violence; there are insidious voices seeking to instil methods or principles which are wholly foreign to the American form of democratic government.

"On the part of employers there are some who shudder at anything new. There are some who think in terms of dollars and cents instead of in terms of human lives; there are some who themselves would prefer government by a privileged class instead of by majority rule.

"But it is clear that the sum of the recalcitrants on both sides cuts a very small figure in the total of employers and employees alike, who are going along wholeheartedly in the war against depression.

### Friendship for Gompers and Green

"You of the Federation of Labor and its affiliations are in the broad sense giving the same kind of fine co-operation to your government which Samuel Gompers and his associates gave to that same government in the old days.

"Even as in the old days when I was in the Navy Department, Mr. Gompers and the Federation were at all times on a footing of friendship and co-operation with me—even so today President Green and his associates are working with my administration toward the attainment of our national purposes.

"The overwhelming majority of the workers understand, as do the overwhelming majority of the employers of the country, that this is no time to seek special privilege, undue advantage, or personal gain, because of the fact of a crisis. Like the duly constituted officials of your government, we must put and we are putting unselfish patriotism first. That would have been the order of Samuel Gompers if he were with us today."

### LABOR PARTY TO BOYCOTT WAR

At its annual conference in Hastings, the British Labor party unanimously decided to boycott war. A resolution pledged the party to take no part in any future war and, if necessary, to call a general strike to prevent hostilities. The party polled 6,500,000 votes at the last election.



## Outrages Committed On Striking Workers By Armed Vigilantes

Three men shot to death and fourteen men and one woman injured by gunfire and bludgeons were the toll taken on Tuesday last as the outcome of the strike of agricultural workers in the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley.

The casualties occurred in two encounters between the ranch owners and the agricultural workers. The first of these was at Pixley, Tulare County, resulting in the killing of two strikers and the wounding of eight others.

The second encounter was at Mitchell's Corners, twenty-two miles southwest of Bakersfield, where armed ranchers attacked a group of strikers armed only with clubs. One striker was killed and six of the ranchers, "including some of Kern County's most prominent citizens," according to a newspaper account, were injured. Several arrests of members of the armed mob have been made, and warrants are out for others.

Following the outrages at Lodi last week, when a mob of farmers and fruit growers took the law into its hands and drove out of town several hundred fruit pickers who were on strike for better wages and working conditions, while sheriff's officers and police calmly looked on, the natural and expected result of such lawlessness was the murder of a ranch foreman and the alleged suicide of a man suspected of knowing the murderer, who had been bullied and threatened by the mob and the peace officers.

The strike of agricultural workers has spread to the San Joaquin Valley, where thousands of cotton pickers struck, and to the Salinas Valley, where the lettuce packers and trimmers, demanding increased wages, tied up what has been termed a \$9,000,000 industry.

It was estimated early this week that close to 20,000 agricultural workers were idle in California as a result of strikes. The newspaper reports are to the effect that a state-wide strike of vegetable workers is planned unless the Salinas lettuce growers agree to the demands of the strikers within a few days.

### Growers Spurn Mediation

The cotton growers of the San Joaquin Valley have assumed an overbearing attitude, and reports of lawlessness on the part of the armed mobs of farmers are being received daily. They have re-

fused the offer of Frank C. MacDonald, chairman of the State Labor Commission, to attempt mediation, taking the stand that the situation is "none of the state's business" and that they can handle it themselves. MacDonald declared strikers have the right to picket and asserts eviction of men, women and children from their shacks on cotton ranches is illegal.

Reports are being received daily of armed "Vigilantes" driving before them on the highways hundreds of helpless men, women and children who had joined the strike. They were driven to county lines and told to "keep going" under penalty of dire consequences should they return. Sheriffs and their deputies are said to be aiding the "Vigilantes."

The situation is said to be the subject of alarm on the part of state officials. Twenty-five hundred cotton pickers and their families, including 500 children, have been evicted from their shacks on cotton ranches and have established a tent city on a fifty-acre field, where lack of sanitation has caused a health menace. Food and water are scarce, and the growers are urging that the strikers be starved out.

### Demands Made on Governor

In letters to Governor Rolph reciting the "lawlessness and high-handed and outrageous methods" of the farmers, organized into so-called "Vigilante" bands, Rabbi Irving Reichert, chairman of the California Board of Compliance and Adjustment of the N.R.A., demanded that the governor act to "end the threat against constitutional government in California." The governor announced that the letters had been turned over to Labor Commissioner MacDonald. Rabbi Reichert said in the second of his letters to the governor:

"Gangsterism has been substituted for law and order in the cotton areas. Picketing is not a crime. Striking does not constitute an offense against the state. It is thoroughly in accordance with the best American tradition for men to seek to improve their working conditions and obtain a decent level of existence for themselves and families.

"The protection of the state and police should be extended not only to property interests, but to working men as well. I hope you will lose no time in realizing that the present lawlessness in Kern, Tulare, Kings and Madera counties is a threat against constitutional government in California."

### International Complications

The situation is made tense by the possibility of international complications. The Mexican consul at Monterey has interested himself in the outrages committed against nationals of his country, and was expected to visit the scene of the disturbances and confer with county officials. Commissioner MacDonald declared that "a great many of the workers are Mexicans who were brought here by growers to obtain cheap labor, and who for years have depended upon this labor for their fruit and cotton picking. As a result there is the

## Rolph Issues Warning In Farm Disturbances

Calling upon all citizens in the strike area of the San Joaquin valley to preserve peace, and threatening "drastic action" against unauthorized persons who are carrying weapons and attempting to take the law into their own hands, Governor James Rolph on Tuesday last issued the following appeal:

"I have been advised that men clothed with no authority are pretending to assume authority and in some cases have armed themselves with deadly weapons, claiming to be authorized to preserve the peace.

"This is to notify each and every one of these individuals that they have no authority at law to preserve the peace or to act other than law-abiding citizens unless sworn in by the sheriff of the county or duly constituted officers authorized by him to make appointments of officers of the law and duly sworn in for that purpose.

"Any person claiming himself to hold authority and doing so falsely will be punished as the law prescribes by the authority of the officers having authority to carry out the law.

"I am co-operating with the rightful authorities in every county of the state and holding them responsible for preserving the peace. They need have no fear whatever because when they need help I will have it there whenever the help is needed.

"At this critical time in our state and national history it is a duty incumbent upon all citizens to render every possible assistance in bringing about an immediate, peaceful and mutual arbitration of all industrial disputes.

"I ask the co-operation of all patriotic citizens in this matter and offer the services of any and all departments of the state government in achieving this end.

"Any person claiming himself to hold authority and doing so falsely will be punished as the law prescribes by the authority of officers having authority to carry out the law," said the governor.

Still refusing to call out the National Guard, he said he had not been asked to do so.

strong possibility of international complications resulting from this situation."

"If a little judgment is used," said MacDonald, "the situation should quiet down, but if the growers continue in their attitude of defiance and advocacy of force a most serious situation is threatened.

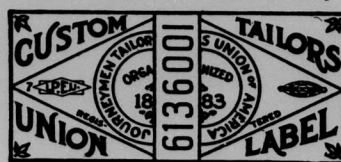
### Situation Is "Dangerous"

"Many of the workers being evicted from their shacks on the cotton fields are women, and there are many little children in tatters and rags. There is always an honorable and a fair way to deal with a difficult situation and unless this course is pursued I greatly fear we will have something for which we will be apologizing for years to come. I spent Saturday and Sunday in the area and the situation is dangerous."

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## Ferryboatmen's Union Wants Wage Restored

Members of the Ferryboatmen's Union and the Masters, Mates and Pilots' local having voted overwhelmingly this week against continuance of the 10 per cent pay deduction which has been in effect since last spring, and which expires October 31, the local daily newspapers are predicting a strike which will tie up the independent ferry service. The railroad ferry boats are not affected, as they come under the railway wage act, which provides for settlement of wage disputes by mediation and arbitration.

The newspapers also report that the independent ferry companies issued a notice arbitrarily announcing that the deduction would be continued after October 31.

C. W. Deal of the Ferryboatmen's Union said to the Labor Clarion yesterday:

"Mr. Maggard, president of the Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries, is quoted as claiming that his company only wants the same consideration as is granted to the other companies on the Bay. The fact is that the national railroad systems and the twenty-two standard railroad organizations agreed upon a 10 per cent deduction in February, 1932, for one year, which has now been extended to June, 1934. This affects only Southern Pacific passenger ferries, the Northwestern Pacific and the Santa Fe and Western Pacific. The deduction was agreed to because the railroads were facing financial ruin, and unless they got help they would all be in the hands of the receiver. So claimed the railroad officials.

"The S. P. G. G. Co. can not claim that it is facing financial ruin; to the contrary, this company has been most fortunate financially during the entire period of the depression, and its reports show for the first eight months of 1933 an increase in the net earnings over 1932. On the other hand, the human element has not been considered. In the past year eight crews were laid off. This company has laid off several hundred men during the depression, and in spite of its prosperous financial conditions has done nothing to co-operate with the Recovery program. It has ignored the plea of the President of the United States to put men to work and to end the depression by re-establishing purchasing power. It has ignored the proposition submitted by the labor organizations to establish the forty-hour week. It is apparently only concerned about one thing, and that is to continue squeezing the 10 per cent donation out of the pockets of the employees.

"It very aptly falls into the category of employers denounced by President Roosevelt when he singled out at the dedication of the Gompers memorial those employers who were more concerned about dollars and cents than about the human element. As we understand, the great problem now is to put men back to work and to restore

purchasing power. It is up to the company to co-operate with us for this purpose, but it can not do so if it chooses to ignore everything except profits. The national welfare, what will happen to its employees, or its duty to co-operate with the President's program apparently mean nothing to this company."

## Strike of Air Pilots Averted By Proposal of Senator Wagner

A threatened strike of 650 commercial air pilots was averted at a conference of pilots and transport company heads with Chairman Wagner of the National Labor Board at Washington.

The strike had been planned in protest against a new wage scale which became effective October 1 and which the fliers contended would have meant a reduction in wages.

The transport officials and the fliers' representatives accepted a proposal by Senator Wagner for an investigation by a fact-finding committee and a decision by the board which would be retroactive to October 1.

The committee, which will comprise one representative each of the pilots and employers and one impartial member, will report to the Labor Board within three weeks, after which a final hearing will be held by the board.

## DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Since last reports the following members of local unions have passed away: Martin Jensen, member of Carmen's Union No. 518; Henry A. Dunkel, Journeyman Butchers' Association; James J. McCook, Carpenters' Union No. 2.

## Union Workers Expose Racketeering Foremen

Members of the recently formed anti-racketeering organization, comprising workers from building industry unions, have gathered 150 affidavits from workmen who charge their foremen with forcing them "to kick back" an average of 30 per cent of their wages, says a New York dispatch.

Affidavits charging that workmen are forced to refund 30 per cent of their wages to their foremen are said to have been placed before the federal grand jury, and seven workmen have made personal complaints. Other workmen are expected to testify.

With Edward Hoffman of the Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 3, and a member of the anti-racketeering committee of the American Federation of Labor, as their leader, the assertedly victimized workers have girded to force indictments of their foremen.

## Thousands Employed Under C.R.A. Codes

It was announced on Monday last that 27,000 unemployed have been put back to work in California as a result of the approval of twenty-five codes of fair competition by the California Recovery Administration during the two months of operation. Codes to the number of 165 have been submitted.

"With such splendid results gained from only twenty-five codes, stabilizing wages and hours of many thousands, and guaranteeing a living wage to every employee under the codes, we look forward to rapidly mounting prosperity as more of the codes are examined and passed," C.R.A. Administrator Daugherty declared.

Reports to Governor Rolph from department heads show that in a single month employment in state industries gained 17 per cent.

Some of the employment increases under codes now in effect or soon to be adopted are as follows:

Independent Truck Owners' Association, 10,000; cosmetologists, 2000; California Association of Nurserymen, 2800; automobile painters, 1000; Automobile Maintenance Association, 4000; new barbers' code, 1000; stationers, 300; paper distributing trade, 175; Building Material Council of Northern California, 150; General Contractors' Association of Southern California, 3000; master plasterers, 1000; California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Association, 1000; Central Coast Counties Apple Growers' Association, 200.

Teacher—Now, can anyone tell me what water is? Jimmie—Yes, sir; it's a kind of stuff that turns black when you put your hands in it.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1933

## California's Disgrace

Men, women and children driven like cattle from their habitations by armed bands of farmers, others arrested and thrown into jail for the "crime" of stopping work as a protest against what they believe to be unjust conditions, and their leaders imprisoned for "inciting" strikes and picketing the public highways in a legal effort to encourage others to engage in strikes—these and other equally unlawful proceedings have not only been winked at by the police authorities of California's agricultural counties but actually have been encouraged and participated in by peace officers paid by the state to maintain law and order and protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Not only this, but (if newspaper reports are to be believed) a justice of the peace has openly advocated mob violence, sheriffs and their deputies have defended the illegal mob methods and aided in their carrying out, and whole communities have indulged in an orgy of lawlessness which must cause the blush of shame to mantle the countenances of law-abiding citizens of California who love their state and reverence its institutions. No wonder that Frank MacDonald, state labor commissioner, is moved to remark that he "greatly fears that we will have something for which we will be apologizing for years to come."

\* \* \*

The strike in the agricultural districts of the state has grown to its present proportions not so much by reason of the fact of low wages and miserable working and living conditions as because of the brutal methods used to suppress it. Injustice and brutality are poor weapons for a rich and powerful state to countenance in the suppression of the weak and lowly element in its population on whom California's fabulously rich agricultural and horticultural industries rely.

The agricultural workers, most of whom are illiterate foreigners induced to settle in the state by the growers under misleading promises, are just as much entitled to the protection of the state as are their oppressors. As Rabbi Reichert points out, "the protection of the state should be extended not only to property interests but to workingmen as well."

\* \* \*

The worthy rabbi, moved by the terrible scenes of injustice enacted before his eyes, called upon the governor of the state to take steps to avert further tragedy. Days before the most serious outrages against the workers were committed the governor was informed of what was impending. The executive turned the letters over to the labor commissioner, who used his good offices in an endeavor to bring about mediation of the differences. His advances were spurned by the growers with the im-

pudent statement that it was "none of the state's business."

One is moved to wonder what would have been the reaction of the chief executive if, instead of the safety and even the lives of the agricultural workers being at stake, the property of the farmers and horticulturists were in danger. It is not unreasonable to believe that under such circumstances he would have been urged by every organization of business men in the state to call out the militia, and he might not have been strong enough to resist the pressure. As an editorial in the San Francisco "Chronicle" very aptly declares:

"The resort to private force is a very dangerous precedent, and most dangerous of all to those who have something to lose—property and business and all those interests whose very existence depends on the rule of law. Let these be the last to resort to lawlessness, even to protect their legal right. And let them be the first to respect the legal rights of others—including, above all, the right to do what the law permits, even when they do not want it done."

\* \* \*

The plight of these agricultural workers who toil endlessly in the terrible heat of California's interior valleys must arouse the sympathy of every right-minded citizen. Composed largely of Mexican peons who were actually imported by the land owners without regard to economic conditions, they are shifted from pillar to post in a nomadic life which precludes the possibility of enjoying the benefits of American culture and comforts. Paid a mere pittance, when seasonal employment is ended they find their way to the cities, to become a charge on the charitably disposed urbanites or to fill the public institutions provided by a benevolent state for indigents. Thus the men responsible for their being in the country escape taxation for their support and the burden is placed upon those who had no part in bringing them into the state and who received no benefit from their labor.

\* \* \*

Last year the southern counties spent many thousands of taxpayers' money in the repatriation of these Mexican indigents; and now that prospects for agriculture are brighter than for some time it is not impossible that they are again being induced to return, to be employed during the busy seasons and returned to the cities in the slack periods, thus again continuing the vicious circle.

\* \* \*

The solution? It is not in armed state forces, as has been suggested. Suppression rarely settles any problem. The government, state and federal, already has provided the remedy. Let the differences be referred to the properly constituted tribunals, under the State Labor Commission and the N.R.A., and compel both sides to abide by the decision.

\* \* \*

Since the above was penned the very catastrophe which Rabbi Reichert predicted has been enacted, at a cost of several killed and many more injured at the hands of cowardly ruffians who, with firearms, assailed unarmed crowds of strikers.

Justice and the besmirched honor of the state demand that the guilty parties be brought promptly before the courts; and the least the governor of California can do under the circumstances is to suspend or remove the peace officers found responsible for the fact that armed bands of "Vigilantes" were permitted to carry on their nefarious work unmolested.

Texas—great, big, powerful and wealthy Texas—has declined to ratify the constitutional amendment which would authorize the states to prohibit child labor. In spite of the favorable sentiment engendered by the N.R.A. against exploitation of helpless children by unscrupulous employers, Texas aligns itself with selfish and avaricious individuals, including members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association,

## Ideals Worth Striving For

"We cannot stop with the present minimum wages and maximum hours of labor," said Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. She continued:

"We must go on with a unified purpose to an ever improving standard of living and assurance of economic security for all our people and sufficient leisure to enable us to enjoy the blessings which our resources and our equipment can make available to all of us."

This sounds like sound doctrine, both from an economic and patriotic standpoint. With "economic security for all our people, and sufficient leisure to enjoy" it, America would become as much of a Utopia as any country could well wish to be. To remove the fear of the helplessness of old age confronted by poverty is in itself an ideal to which any statesman might well devote his talents. And to have assisted in accomplishing that end will stamp him as one of the country's greatest benefactors. Such conditions will increase the pride of citizenship and spur the average man with the desire and purpose to be worthy of such a country.

Miss Frances Perkins as secretary of labor grows on one.

## A Righteous Minimum Wage Decision

"The right of a woman to live from the results of her labor whether industry is making money or not" is upheld as the principle underlying the Ontario minimum-wage law in the 1932 annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of that province. The report emphasizes the many difficulties of minimum-wage administration during a depression period. It points out that while some few employers are taking advantage of the unemployment situation to exploit male workers, "it is clearly the duty of the Minimum Wage Board to see that the working women of the province are not similarly sacrificed on the pseudo-altar of economic necessity."

"It must be kept in mind," continues the report, "that we are not administering a fair wage law but a minimum-wage law; that we do not fix wages but simply set the cost of living levels below which wages may not fall. The minimum-wage law asks no more for working women than society demands for its criminals, imbeciles and paupers, viz., sufficient food, proper shelter and modest clothing. When this is clearly understood, surely there can be no argument as to its desirability."

The influence of the N.R.A. and the discussions arising from its new concept of the rights of labor and capital, employer and employee, are reflected in the Canadian official pronouncement. The idea that because an employer is not earning a profit on his operations and therefore is privileged to reduce wages to a lower level than that paid by his competitors is one that is fast becoming discredited. A business that can not pay a decent wage is not fit to survive.

## THE IMMEDIATE NEED

Sometimes it is difficult to make workers see that the practical application of trade union principles involves no conflict at all with a desire to create a new social order. A man who is trying to arrange to move into a new house is foolish if while the new edifice is in the process of erection he neglects to protect himself as much as possible from the elements by fixing some holes in the old building. The immediate needs of the worker are important, and for that reason it is also important that his trade union should be as efficient as possible in providing for those needs.—Alberta "Labor News."

It looks as though prohibition will soon be the forgotten ban.—Boston "Transcript."



## COMMENT ON THE NEWS

A significant news item tending to show that world economic recovery is in sight is the announcement of the British Ministry of Labor that unemployment has been reduced in the last year to the extent of more than half a million men.

As originally drawn, the retail code virtually signed a death warrant to the "company store" by requiring that no retailer extend credit upon a guarantee of payment from workers' wages by an outside employer, unless the identical guarantee is available to all retailers.

Modification of the President's re-employment agreement to eliminate from agreements signed after October 1 permission for employers to work factory or mechanical workers six weeks at forty hours a week has been approved by President Roosevelt, it is announced by the National Recovery Administration.

Peace in Pennsylvania's troubled soft coal field appeared as a possibility this week as representatives of miners and captive mine operators arranged to meet. Philip Murray, international vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced Thomas Moses, president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, telegraphed he was ready for a conference.

An interesting fact appears in the United States Treasury statement of August 31: The Post Office Department, after long years of terrific deficits, is practically self-sustaining. The deficit on August 31 was less than \$3000. For the corresponding period—two months—of the 1932-33 fiscal year, it was more than \$15,000,000, and for 1931-32, \$20,000,000.

A great ovation was given Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins when she addressed the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention on Wednesday of last week. Her speech was frequently interrupted with cheers. Miss Perkins was escorted to the platform by a committee headed by a rail labor unionist—Martin Francis Ryan, president of the Carmen and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

In its annual report, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor declared that the policy of establishing an age limit for hiring workers is a grave menace to the older worker. "The employment or retention of workers should be based upon competence to perform work, and not on an arbitrary age limit," said the council. The criticism of discrimination against older workers is thoroughly justified. Such discrimination is a foolish policy from every standpoint and only evil can come from it.

Another big railroad system has abandoned "company unionism." Through the office of Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, it is stated that the Pere Marquette would post notices on its bulletin boards announcing that the carrier would comply with the labor provisions of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act as recently interpreted by Eastman, and that "all employees are, therefore, left free to join the labor organization of their choice, notwithstanding anything heretofore to the contrary."

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at its annual convention at Windsor, Ontario, turned down a resolution urging affiliation with the Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth, a new political party of farmers and workers, though it was warmly supported by some of the delegates. The

position taken by the Congress was that, being the legislative mouthpiece of the organized workers, it had to do with governments, and that it would not have a free hand to promote the legislative interests of labor if it was linked up with any political party.

A certain amount of inflation talk is being circulated with the hope that buying will increase and prices take an upward turn. Manufacturers who rushed into activity of speeding up factories just prior to adoption of codes in their industries, bringing about excessive production of speculative nature, buying raw products at depressed prices, paying low wages and working long hours have crowded their warehouses with goods. Now they are hoping retailers will replace depleted stocks with goods at sharply advanced prices, says a writer for I. L. N. S.

Governor Rolph, discussing the agricultural disturbances, says: "The rightful authorities need have no fear whatever, because when they need help I will have it there." Reading of the news dispatches conveys the impression that the "rightful authorities" are not the ones who need help. The ones who need help at present, and need it badly, are the workers and their helpless families driven like cattle along the public highways, shot down and left to perish under the open skies, WITH THE AID AND CONNIVANCE OF THE "RIGHTFUL AUTHORITIES."

The Allied Printing Trades Council of Des Moines, Iowa, learning that L. S. Hill of that city is a candidate for the position of government printer, has protested to President Roosevelt against his appointment and urges other union organizations to do likewise. "Several years ago," the council says, "Hill and his business associates repudiated their agreement with organized labor, locked out their workmen and ever since have conducted their business on the so-called 'open-shop' plan. . . . His appointment to this important office would be deemed an affront to all organized labor in Iowa."

It had been thought that under the "new deal" child labor had been abolished. A report of the National Child Labor Committee discloses that while the Recovery Act program has removed many children from industry, the number of workers between 16 and 18 years of age is still "well over a million." "In fact, the number may be increasing in certain industries where the codes permit a lower wage for junior employees," says the committee. The question may be asked, "How is purchasing power of workers to be increased by allowing adults to be displaced by mere boys because they can be hired for low wages?"

An official statement from State Controller Riley's office showing the value of property in and indebtedness of each county in California for the year 1933 gives the total value of real estate as \$2,806,116,340; improvements on real estate, \$1,944,106,005; personal property, \$624,834,154; money, \$2,929,513; solvent credits, \$380,840,921; stocks, bonds, notes, etc., \$599,569,685; non-operative property, \$6,358,396,618; property assessed on operative roll, \$1,055,720,633; property as returned by county assessors, \$7,414,117,251; value of railroads as assessed by State Board of Equalization, \$206,968,561. Grand total of all property, \$7,621,085,812. The funded debts of the various counties total \$207,460,700, the floating debt \$4,568,405.99, totaling \$212,029,105.99.

## POOR INVESTMENTS

The estate of the late president of Peru totaled only \$30, which leads us to believe that he must have been sold the same kind of bonds that we were.—"Judge."

## HELP FOR LABOR PRESS

The vital importance of the labor press in the great forward march of organized labor which is now under way was emphasized by many speakers at the annual meeting of the International Labor Press of America, held in Washington October 2. President Matthew Woll presided.

Following a lively discussion, it was voted that a committee be appointed to confer with the American Federation of Labor executive council in regard to a general plan of help for the labor press, as recently recommended by the Illinois State Federation of Labor. The plan includes asking the A. F. of L. convention to find some way to provide financial assistance for International Labor News Service.

## ENFORCEMENT OF TEMPORARY CODE

A local compliance board has been appointed and will receive complaints in writing addressed to its attorney, Marcel E. Cerf, room 206, Custom House. Appeals from its decisions go to the District Recovery Board, and appeals from the decisions of the latter board go direct to the N.R.A. at Washington, D. C. This is the first machinery set up locally for the consideration of complaints in attempts to enforce the so-called temporary code. No information is as yet to be had as to the machinery for the enforcement of national codes, except that complaints touching same are to be made direct to the administrator of N.R.A. at Washington, D. C.

## STATEMENT

Of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1933.

State of California, ) ss.  
County of San Francisco }

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles A. Derry, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and business manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:  
Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.  
Editor—Chas. A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
Managing Editor—None.

Business Manager—Chas. A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address; or if owned by more than one individual, the name and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) San Francisco Labor Council, Edward Vandeleur, president, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell, secretary, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

CHAS. A. DERRY.  
(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of October, 1933.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY.  
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.  
(My commission expires March 27, 1937.)



## A. F. of L. Convention Passes Upon Questions Of Vital Importance

The second week of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Washington, D. C., saw the delegates getting down to business in earnest, after a notable week of speech-making by eminent men and women in the political life of the nation.

Among those whose addresses stirred the convention to enthusiasm was Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, on Wednesday of last week, whose declaration for higher wages and a shorter work-day than is being provided for in the codes, and a continually rising standard of living for workers, caused the delegates to respond by prolonged cheering.

On Tuesday of this week Hugh S. Johnson, N.R.A. administrator, addressed the convention. He was introduced by President William Green, who pledged the unfaltering support of labor to the recovery program.

Asserting that "organization of both industry and workers is vital to the success of the recovery program," Johnson warned against industrial strife. He reiterated his former statements as to the rights of employees to organize under the Recovery Act, but said there must be responsibility in such organization. He said:

### To Cause Disparities

"The essential purpose of the President's program is to erase disparities. It is a cohesive program. It proposes something for every oppressed area. We all recognize that the greatest disparity is the lowness of farm prices. But the agricultural adjustment act was given to the farmers just as N.R.A. was given to workers. It goes to the ultimate limit to cure the ills of agriculture."

Discussing the coal mining code and developments thereunder, Johnson paid a tribute to leaders of both the operators and miners who are trying to co-operate. He said: "Nowhere in the President's recovery program is there a clearer example of teamwork between government, industry and labor than this—balked and frustrated by a recalcitrant few."

### Twelve-Point Educational Program

Monday's session of the convention was taken up largely with a discussion of a resolution presented by Florence Curtis Hanson of the Ameri-

can Federation of Teachers. To prevent what it termed the threatened "passing of the public free schools" as a result of budget balancing, the resolutions called for a twelve-point program to use "the utmost endeavor for the protection of education from kindergarten through university."

The program called for "truly professional standards" in the classroom, smaller classes taught by trained teachers, a broader curriculum, and equitable wage for all instructors, with security of tenure and "decent" working conditions, the establishment of teacher unions, maintenance of educational standards, old-age pensions and opportunity for teachers to help formulate educational policy.

The committee report said that "no greater menace to industrial recovery could develop" than that brought by the closing of schools for economy's sake. It held this tendency was "destructive" and that "only misfortune can come if this policy is continued."

### Brewers' Jurisdictional Question

Tuesday's proceedings were enlivened by discussion of the important jurisdictional dispute involving the right of the Brewery Workers' Union to include in its membership engineers, firemen and teamsters employed by breweries. The executive council of the Federation had ruled that these workers must come under the jurisdiction of the unions of their crafts.

Daniel J. Tobin, representing the teamsters, said:

"Unless this labor movement gets down and faces realities, we're going to have labor movement by law. Unless we have the courage to settle such disputes as this, the government will do it for us."

"Why should any employer have his plant shut down when he is willing to pay union wages? I have been impressed by the stupidity of some of these men who tie things up simply for the sake of jurisdictional travail."

T. A. Rickert, second vice-president of the Federation, and a member of the executive council, said that group had returned a verdict in the case because it appeared "hopeless" that it ever would be settled by compromise.

By a vote of 13,872 to 5859 the decision of the executive council was upheld. The 3000 votes controlled by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers were cast against the council's decision.

### Stockton in the News

Paul Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor has introduced a resolution asking of the executive council and affiliated unions of the Federation assistance "in order that trade unions already formed be strengthened and new unions be organized" in the notoriously "open-shop" city of Stockton, Calif.

The resolution accuses the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' association of Stockton with preventing organized labor from being repre-

## Unfair Brewing Firm Sues for Injunction

The Adolph Coors Brewing Company of Golden, Colo., has filed suit in the United States District Court in Los Angeles for \$250,000 damages and temporary and permanent restraining orders against John S. Horn of the Beer Drivers' Union and a number of brewing concerns and individuals in the southern California metropolis as the result of a boycott being carried on against the Colorado concern.

The Coors Brewing Company, a non-union concern, incurred the enmity of organized workers of Los Angeles by placing its products on the market in competition with the union-made products of Los Angeles and California breweries. A boycott was placed upon the Colorado beer by the Los Angeles Brewery Workers' Union, which was indorsed by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. The recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor also indorsed the boycott by placing the company on the "We Don't Patronize" List.

In its plea for a permanent injunction the company sets up that it is paying wages as high if not higher than competitors in the field, and is complying with all regulations. It claims to have signed the N.R.A. code and has been given the right to use the Blue Eagle. It may be that this phase of the matter may enter into the case.

sented on N.R.A. committees and states that trade unions have been prevented from taking advantage of the Recovery Act's collective bargaining provision.

Agreeing that "the N.R.A. is headed in the right direction," the American Federation of Labor convention Wednesday instructed its executive council to work for inclusion of a maximum thirty-hour week in all recovery codes.

Adopting with a unanimous chorus of "ayes" a resolution to this effect, the convention further recommended that if the executive council were unable to achieve that end it then should seek congressional enactment of a compulsory six-hour day, five-day week law with guarantees against reductions in wages.

"There must be adjustment so that the ten or eleven millions still out of work may be employed," President Green said. "Much has been done in this direction, but more must be done and the economic forces inevitably are moving us to the point of the six-hour, five-day week."

### BRIDGE CELEBRATION PLANS

Plans for San Francisco's 1937 "Century of Progress" to mark completion of the Golden Gate and transbay bridges began to crystallize with the first meeting Tuesday last of the Bridge Celebration Foundation Committee. Election of J. W. Mailliard, Jr., president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, as permanent chairman of the committee, and John M. Bonner, president of the Oakland chamber, as vice-president, was by unanimous vote.

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## Secretary of Labor Lauds Unions' Part In Recovery Program

Higher and higher wage and working standards are essential to economic balance and must come, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Washington. The delegates gave Miss Perkins a warm welcome and applause was frequent and enthusiastic during her address.

"We can not stop with the present minimum wages and maximum hours of labor," Miss Perkins said. "We must go on with a unified purpose to an ever improving standard of living and assurance of economic security for all our people and sufficient leisure to enable us to enjoy the blessings which our resources and our equipment can make available to all of us.

"These things can be achieved if industry recognizes that workers must receive increased wages and shorter hours of work in fair proportion as profits increase. This will continue to be essential to economic balance. The wage earners and farmers make up the bulk of the nation's purchasing power. It has been estimated that more than two-thirds of the goods disposed of in America are bought by those whose incomes are less than \$2000 a year, and the possibilities are almost limitless for further expansion of this market if the total amount going to wages in this group is steadily increased; employment, management and investors will make their income from increased volume.

### Must Stabilize Employment

"Certainly we can not have the purchasing power necessary to balance our production capacity unless we develop opportunities for work and wages, stabilize the employment of wage earners and create opportunities for leisure. These are the objectives of the National Recovery Act for the common benefit. It is designed to increase purchasing power, put the idle back to work and protect the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining for all employees."

Miss Perkins paid high tribute to the American Federation of Labor and its principles and hailed its program as essential to economic recovery.

"The fifty-third annual convention of your organization," she said, "thanks to the vision and courage of President Roosevelt in making possible the National Recovery Act, sees labor as an integral part of our modern state. The act includes among its basic ideas the idea that employers have a certain public responsibility in the conduct of their industries. Wage earners are a factor in formulating these policies of public responsibilities and wage earners are to be permitted to make constructive contribution to solving the economic problems that confront the United States of America on the industrial front. These are common problems—how to balance production with necessary consumption market, in general how to provide the consumption power of wage earners of one industry of the capital industries with mass production programs in some consumption goods industries.

### Labor Program Essential

"As a nation we are recognizing that programs long thought of as merely labor welfare, such as short hours, higher wages and a voice in the

terms and conditions of work, are really essential economic factors for recovery. These are provided for in varying degrees in the codes of the different industries. The opportunity of collective bargaining is likewise established. Child labor is abolished. Certainly these are great gains for labor in the test to adjust our industrial life to the patterns of democracy and the needs of a new day."

The secretary announced that employment and payrolls showed an increase again in September, continuing the gains which have been in evidence since April, and she said there is a "reasonable hope" that there will be further gains between now and next March.

She warned, however, that the battle was not yet won, saying: "We can not fool ourselves that all is well because for five successive months there has been an improvement. There is still a long, long way to go."

### Sees Rout of Depression

Miss Perkins declared there was a new spirit of unity and action abroad in the land. "The worker, the employer and the consumer are united at last in co-operating in a drive against the forces which have brought want, despair and misery into so many homes in the last few years," she added. "Such a concerted attack, if it continues with patience and intelligence, can hardly fail of its objective."

The speaker said that the Department of Labor would exert every effort to safeguard the interests of labor. "The department," she said, "is dedicated to the service of the working people of America and is being administered for their economic advancement."

To help labor solve its problems of improving conditions of the workers, her department, the Secretary said, is establishing a division of "Labor Service and Labor Standards," whose function will be to study and make public information on the problems of industrial health and safety, of insecurity, wages, working hours, housing, education and many other factors which affect the workers' life.

### Secretary Thanks A. F. of L.

In ending her address Secretary Perkins pledged every resource of her department to the wage earners of the nation. She thanked the A. F. of L., in her name and that of President Roosevelt, for its hearty co-operation in the recovery program and said the workers will make a significant and constructive contribution to the life of the nation.

### SECRETARY BUZZELL ILL

J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, has been obliged to go to St. Vincent's hospital for an indefinite stay. More than a month ago he suffered a breakdown and was confined to his home for almost a month. He so far recovered that he resumed his duties for several weeks, though far from well and doing so against the orders of his doctor.

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## Strong Protest Made Against Housing Plan

A plan to take advantage of the terms of the Federal Public Works Administration Act to secure from that organization a loan of \$3,230,000 for a low-cost housing project for San Francisco has met with strenuous objection on the part of two apartment house organizations, which declare the new project is not needed because already there are many vacant apartments in the city.

An attorney has been sent to Washington to present the protest to the Public Works Administration.

The project for which the loan was sought was to be known as Roosevelt Terrace, Inc., and contemplated a collection of modern apartment houses on the site of the old Odd Fellows' Cemetery, which would care for 2500 persons. It was to have a capacity of 886 rooms, which would rent at \$11 a room a month.

The apartment house owners charged that use of federal funds at the low rate of 4 per cent interest in the new project would be unfair, because other apartment house owners would not only be forced to pay taxes on their property but upon the competing project in order that the federal funds may be repaid.

The only argument in favor of the project is promise of temporary employment of some 1200 workers, which would more than be offset by the permanent layoff of many times that number, the apartment house owners declare.

Henry E. Monroe, head of Roosevelt Terrace, Inc., to which the P.W.A. loan would be made, countered protests with the declaration the new project would not injure any landlord or owner of rental property.

"Instead it will check to a degree the exodus of families from this city seeking lower rentals in the peninsula and East Bay cities," Monroe said.

### MOLDERS MAKING PROGRESS

Fifteen new local unions and hundreds of new members have been added to the family of the International Molders' Union since July 1. Five unions were organized in July and ten more in August. All of the July accessions were in the South.

Disarmament means burying the hatchet and picking up an ax.—Florida "Times-Union."

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

William A. Groom died at his home, 1290 Grove street, last Tuesday morning. His passing was not unexpected, for he had been ill for some time. He was obliged to relinquish his work in the "Chronicle" composing room many months ago because of failing health. Mr. Groom was one of the most widely known printers in California. He came to this state thirty-five years ago from Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born August 7, 1859. When he arrived in San Francisco in February, 1898, he reported for work on the "Examiner," where he remained for a time, and then transferred to the "Call," then a morning paper. Leaving the "Call" and San Francisco, he went to Fresno, where he joined the composing room staff of the "Republican." By this time, apparently, he had developed a deep interest in if not actual love for California, and evidently had decided to view and study its beauties from border to border, for, after a few months' residence in Fresno, he proceeded to Los Angeles, where he became identified with the "Express" of that city. Returning north early in 1903, he again became connected with the "Call." While engaged on the "Call" he had occasion to visit San Jose. The attractiveness of that beautiful little valley city appealed to Mr. Groom. With his family, he moved there in 1905 and became one of the genial composing room force that was doing its part in the production of the "Mercury." But the life of a metropolitan printer had a lure for Mr. Groom, so he again came to San Francisco and again was numbered as one of the old "Call" crew in 1907. As the years crept on Mr. Groom became more settled. This was noticed by his closer associates and was the subject of more or less good natured comment, in which he joined with as much merriment as any who happened to be in the circle. Six years was a long time for "Professor" Groom to "stay put." In fact, it was his first record for length of service with any one publication. He was content to make the "Call" the place of his employment from 1907 to 1913—the six-year record referred to—when the change in the "Call" from a morning to an evening paper gave birth to an urge for another move by Mr. Groom. In 1913 Mr. Groom was among the group that made its exodus from the "Call" to the "Chronicle." The "Chronicle" proved a type of paper to Mr. Groom's liking—so much so that, at this period in his life, he gave it four years of his service. But, one fair day, an itinerant printer who had just returned from Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands talked "Paradise of the Pacific" so dreamily to Mr. Groom that a few days later he was bound for the "Land of Poi." On his return to the mainland from Honolulu in 1919 Mr. Groom recounted his happy experiences while on the "Star-Bulletin" there, and again became a member of the "Chronicle" chapel, with which he was affiliated when stricken with the sickness that resulted in his death. Mr. Groom was of a character that made him popular among his associates. Not always in accord with views or principles of many whom he knew or by whom he was known, he had a manner of discussing any moot question or presenting his convictions regarding problems involving politics, economics or other always debatable subjects not only without passion but also without offending or displeasing. He was a versatile man, too. Besides being a com-

petent printer, he was a musician of both instrumental and vocal ability, and was always ready to entertain in that art when invited to do so. At one time he was a member of a fine San Jose band that competed for championship honors at a state fair in Sacramento. He always maintained an interest in the welfare of Typographical Union No. 21, having served on many of its active committees at various times. The death of Mr. Groom has brought sorrow to a host of friends as well as to his widow, Mrs. Anna Groom, and to his two sons, Harold W. and Wallace E. Groom. His funeral was held yesterday, with inurnment of the remains in Woodlawn Memorial Park. J. W. Caldwell, A. J. Grimwood, Ross Heller, F. A. McCallum, A. W. Tellman and E. L. Walker, all of the "Chronicle," were pallbearers.

The funeral of William A. Smith of the "Chronicle" chapel, brief announcement of whose death at his home, 1275 Seventeenth avenue, Wednesday, October 4, was made in last week's issue of the Labor Clarion, was held at 2 p. m. last Friday from the funeral parlors of James H. Reilly & Co. The services were conducted by Typographical Union No. 21, of which Mr. Smith had long been a member, Rev. W. E. Dugan, one of Mr. Smith's fellow craftsmen, reciting the ritual. Three selections appropriate to the sorrowful occasion were sung by Mr. Thomas P. Nowlan, tenor. Mr. Smith was well known among the printers of San Francisco, especially those engaged in morning newspaper work. He was a linotype operator and worked as such on the "Call" when that paper was a morning publication before changing the scene of his activities to the "Chronicle" composing room more than twenty years ago. Mr. Smith was born in Pennsylvania. He was 66 years old when death came to him following an illness of two months. He was of a gentle, retiring disposition and esteemed by his associates. Sympathy of many friends is extended to Mr. Smith's widow, Mary E. Smith, and their son, Richard P. Smith, who is a member of Typographical Union No. 21 and the San Francisco "News" chapel. Incineration of Mr. Smith's remains was at the crematorium in Woodlawn Memorial Park. His pallbearers were Messrs. J. H. Benz, J. W. Caldwell, H. F. G. Lefevre, A. Margreiter, Charles Noble and A. W. Tellman, all of the "Chronicle" composing room.

Typographical Union No. 21 will meet in monthly session at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Sunday, October 15. The meeting will be convened at the usual hour, 1 o'clock p. m. It probably will be among the largest in point of attendance in many months, as much interest is being manifested in the progress of a printers' code proposed by a transbay association of employing printers and which is now pending before the California Recovery Administration. The code originally was intended to cover only Alameda and Contra Costa counties, but, by agreement, has been extended to include all counties of the state north of the Tehachapi, with San Francisco County exempted. The proposed code is one of vital concern to all printers of the state, not excepting southern California, even though that political subdivision to many would not seem to be directly involved. The comprehensive report of the executive committee on this subject should attract the attention of the membership sufficiently to fill the meeting hall. While the proposed code is applicable to the book and job branch of the printing industry, in its present form, and it may be considered by some as of no particular interest to newspaper printers, it ultimately will have at least some bearing on future newspaper scale negotiations, therefore the representation of newspaper printers at Sunday's meeting should be as great as that of the commercial printers. If time permits, excerpts from and salient points in the briefs submitted by President Howard and First Vice-President Baker on both the book and job

and newspaper codes now being heard in Washington may be read to the members attending the meeting.

A postcard from First Vice-President Thomas S. Black, who is on a tour of the Middle West, says he has visited the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, and that the exposition compares favorably with some of the "fairs" held in Pontiac, Ill., a former postoffice address of Mr. Black.

Russell McGrath and Adolph Sackman, former mates in the Knight-Counihan chapel, aver they have said adieu to the printing game. They have formed a partnership and are conducting the Geary Tavern at 768 Geary street, where, they announce, they are dispensing refreshing beverages and toothsome edibles. The writer joins hosts of others who are wishing them success in the new venture; in fact, he has a fatherly interest in their welfare. They were "kids in the printing business" when he was "doing his stuff" ten years ago, when he occupied the job he holds today. The boys are fine printers, too, but, quoting their own words, "Why be a fine printer when there's no printin' to be done?" Luck, lads, luck; and plenty of it!

Miles Fuller, who was employed as a linotype machinist on the San Francisco "Call" when that paper was a morning edition, is in San Francisco seeking medical counsel and possibly treatment. Shortly after the "Call" became an evening paper Miles went to Hanford, became connected with the "Sentinel" of that city, and for the last several years has been foreman of its composing room. He reports that the depression has made the "going" rather tough for printers as well as others in the lower San Joaquin Valley towns.

Dilse Hopkins is gone again—on the trail. After a sojourn of some twenty years on the Pacific Coast, and more recently publisher of a Goldfield paper, he is reported back in the old home state of Missouri, and within striking distance of the famed Sarcovie strawberry diggin's.

### "Chronicle" Chapel News Items

The death of Austin Dean Atwood, auditor of the "Chronicle" Publishing Company, removed from the "front office" a man whom all employed in the mechanical departments considered a friend. All who came in contact with him felt the warmth of a real man at once. We of the composing room chapel feel that in his passing a true friend has been lost.

The following resolution was passed at the monthly chapel meeting last Tuesday:

"Resolved, That the regular monthly meeting of the 'Chronicle' chapel, October 10, 1933, adjourn out of respect to the memory of our fellow members and co-workers—Frank D. Blanchard, William A. Smith and William Groom—and our associate, A. D. Atwood, auditor."

Bob Thomas was given a machine situation this week.

Next time you drive down the peninsula, stop at the inn known as "The Varsity Tavern," located one mile south of Five Points. A former member of No. 21 and of this chapel will greet you. He is Elmer Hooley.

Dinty Gallagher allowed early last week as to how "them hittin' Washington Senators" were going to take the Giants. Well, you know what happened! Mr. Gallagher is now the big, silent sportsman. He also second-guessed the Gaels to take California.

Frank Marietta has a copy of the London "Typographical Journal," official organ of the London Society of Compositors. The paper is full of items of interest to the craft. Especially do we note that a controversy is going on regarding their pension system. The paper also contains numerous advertisements.

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## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, October 15.

While the officers and conventions of the M. T. D. U. always have been long on promises, they have been short on fulfillment. At the Chicago convention the delegate from the Denver Mailers' Union informed the convention that members of that local were making an effort to organize the unorganized mailers of Denver and appealed to the convention for financial assistance. The convention proceedings show no further action was taken in the matter other than the delegate being "advised that the executive council would be glad to discuss the matter with him." What attempt was made to organize the unorganized mailers of Denver or any other local with the \$100,000 defense and other funds of the M. T. D. U.? Those advocating the formation of an international mailers' union assert that if the I. T. U. would relinquish jurisdiction over the mailing craft in their favor there would be 6000 where there are but some 3000 organized mailers. If the M. T. D. U. officers and their supporters could do no organization work when the M. T. D. U. treasury was more flush than it is today, how is it going to be possible to finance an international, much less do any organization work?

The Chicago convention cut a big hole in the M. T. D. U. funds. If the proposition the convention sent to referendum on October 4 is carried it will mean the officers will seek to "negotiate a treaty of peace" with the I. T. U., which will have to be submitted to a special referendum of the M. T. D. U. before any action can be taken in the matter of the alleged "peace" conference. All the M. T. D. U. officers now ask of the I. T. U. is relinquishment of jurisdiction over mailers, "terms and conditions to include an adjustment of the Mailers' interest in the funds and properties of the I. T. U." A few more referendums and another convention (special or otherwise) will not be likely to leave any substantial fund in the M. T. D. U. treasury for the purpose of floating an international mailers' union. They might, however, negotiate loans from locals or levy an assessment upon the membership to finance it. Those voting in favor of an international union would no doubt favor levying of an assessment for the purpose. Facing the M. T. D. U. today is an assessment, if they plan an expansion, or dissolution.

Was the M. T. D. U. convention worth the candle? The financial statement shows balance on hand on July 31 of \$3069.82. Receipts for August of \$551.75 raised this fund to \$3621.57. Disbursements for August hit this fund to the tune of \$1356.43, leaving a balance on hand August 31 of \$2265.14. The members paid a big price for a two-day convention: August 1, Munroe Roberts, advance expense, \$250; August 22, services, etc., \$191.31; August 29, expense to and from convention, etc., \$237.74; total for the secretary-treasurer

of about 2000 Mailer members of \$679.05. Harold Mitchell, acting president, August 22, advance expense to convention, \$200; August 29, expense to and from convention, \$239.05; total, \$439.05. Rand Anderson, vice-president, August 29, expenses to and from convention, \$209. Total for three members of executive council of \$1323.10, or within \$33.33 of the total disbursements for August of \$1356.43. Neither does it include the salaries of \$50 and \$75 per month of the president and secretary-treasurer. Why not create a "poo-bah" official, by enrolling the executive council into one officer?

The Los Angeles Mailers' Union, which sent a delegate to the Chicago convention, in the October 4 referendum voted 35 against to 33 in favor of an international mailers' union. The Los Angeles Mailer scribe in the "Citizen" says "the members of the 'Examiner' chapel are to be congratulated on their interest in the proposition. Out of forty odd members, twenty-four ballots were cast in that chapel."

## Reports to A. F. of L. Departments

## Condemn Code Hours as Too Long

Hours of work established by N.R.A. codes were condemned as too long and the thirty-hour week with no reduction in pay was advocated in reports presented to the annual conventions of the Metal Trades Department and Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held previous to the opening of the Federation's annual convention in Washington.

The report of President James O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey to the Metal Trades convention said that federal statistics show that a forty-hour week, set in many of the codes, is "much too long if the purpose of regulating the length of the work-week is to give everyone an opportunity for employment."

"The available federal statistics for industry as a whole indicate that it would require a work-week of less than thirty hours to give employment to the army of the unemployed," the report said.

President M. J. McDonough of the Building Trades Department, analyzing the proposed code for the building industry, advocated a maximum thirty-hour working week and declared the proposed code wages were totally inadequate.

Solomon Barkin of the N.R.A. Advisory Board supported the department's demand for the thirty-hour week and said that a thirty-hour week is "imperative if a direct attack is to be made on unemployment."

"Only 31 out of every 100 workers are employed, and of these only half are engaged full time," he said. "The thirty-hour week is short enough to make a significant impression on the unemployment situation and long enough to provide a basic income."

## MINIMUM WAGE ORDER

The Division of Industrial Welfare of the State Department of Industrial Relations has made public an order, effective as of August 28, 1933, directing that "no woman, or female minor, or male minor under 18 years of age, shall be employed in any general or professional office except in accordance" with certain provisions. The first of these provisions specifies a wage of \$16 a week for experienced employees. A schedule of apprenticeship wages provides for \$12 a week for the first three months, \$14 a week for the second three months, and thereafter \$16 a week.

Provision is made for rates for part-time workers, for special workers, for handicapped workers, for messenger and errand boys, and for bonus and piece-work. The eight-hour law for women does not apply in case of emergency, where female employees over 18 years of age receive \$30 or more a week, except in the case of minors.

The order must be posted in a conspicuous place in all general or professional offices which employ women or minors.

## Prolongation of Unemployment

## Undermining Stamina of Young

The world recovery in progress in the summer of 1933 is more substantial than a year ago, the "World Economic Survey" of the League of Nations says. The Survey covers the year ended on July 31.

The Survey warns of the effect of the depression on world health, where it reports "the situation has become notably worse," with various official reports testifying "to increasing sickness, stunted growth and nervous strain, particularly among children and adolescents." It adds:

"It is evident that the prolongation of unemployment and the general lowering of living standards have reached a point in some countries where they are not only sapping vocational and moral efficiency but are seriously undermining the physical stamina of millions of children and young people."

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## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of October 6, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present except Secretary O'Connell and Vice-President Anthony Noriega, who were excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—From the World Disarmament Conference, extending an invitation to attend said conference October 16. Minutes of the Building Trades Council.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Blacksmiths' Union No. 168, complaint against existing conditions relative to discrimination against organized labor in the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland bridge.

**Requests Complied With**—From the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, stating that Secretary O'Connell had been appointed as a member of the Bridge Celebration Founding Committee. It will hold its first meeting October 10. From the Coopers' International Union, requesting the Council to go on record as being in favor of brewers buying union-made wooden barrels and that the press be notified of our action.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of request of Hoisting Engineers No. 59, to have the assistance of this Council in unionizing the Pacific Aggregates Company, as there was not a representative of the firm present the matter was referred to the president of the Council for the purpose of bringing the parties together. In the matter of complaint of Cracker Packers' Union against the Phillips Baking Company, and as the union was not represented, the matter was laid over. In the matter of the wage scale and agreement of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, your committee recommends indorsement. In the matter of complaint of the Culinary Workers' Unions against Herbert's Grill, on Powell street, a tentative settlement has been made, but matter will be held in committee until the agreement is put into effect. Representatives of the Building Trades Council appeared before the committee in regard to the unfairness of the management of Tait's-at-the-Beach and the States-Hof Brau; inasmuch as the renovations on both places are about finished and the one at the beach being operated by a lessee, the owner being responsible for alterations, the matter was considered settled. The matter of States-Hof Brau was referred to President Vandeleur to effect an adjustment if possible. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Hatters—They are having trouble with the codes under the N.R.A.; local demand for union label hats is improving. Culinary Workers—Reported that President Vandeleur had been of assistance in the Herbert's Grill matter, and it looked favorable for an early adjustment of the controversy with Herbert's Grill; reported progress on the five-day week plan. Lucca's, Foster's and White Log Taverns are still on the unfair list. Carpenters No. 483—Reported that initiation fee has been reduced.

**Report of Delegates to California State Federation Convention**—The report was read and ordered filed.

**New Business**—Delegate from the Barbers' Union moved that the Council wire Secretary O'Connell requesting that states having better conditions than provided for in the N.R.A. be

allowed to continue under better conditions. Motion carried.

**Receipts, \$471.42; expenses, \$165.78.**

Council adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

HENRY HEIDELBERG,

Secretary pro tem.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

(Of the California State Federation of Labor)

Following is the "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor, approved at the recent convention at Monterey:

**Wearing Apparel**—Co-op Manufacturing (all garments), Oakland; Petaluma Manufacturing Company (all garments), Petaluma; Goldstone Bros. of San Francisco.

**Food**—All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company, Los Angeles and San Diego; Interstate Baking Company, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale; Meyers Baking Company, San Bernardino; Wilson Confectionery, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Palo Alto, Oakland and San Francisco; the San Francisco Cracker Company or North American Biscuit Company; Hart's Lunch, Inc., Stockton, Fresno and Sacramento; Foster's bakeries.

**Drinks**—Coors Brewing and Malting Company of Golden, Colo.; Coors bottled and draught beer; Coors malted milk.

**Hotels and Restaurants**—Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop, Stockton; Foster's lunches.

**Newspapers and Periodicals**—Riverside "Evening Press," the "Grizzly Bear," "Collier's Weekly," "American Magazine," "Woman's Home Companion," "Home and Fireside," "Mentor," the Sun Publishing Company of San Bernardino, Calif., including all its subsidiaries, viz., San Bernardino "Daily Sun," San Bernardino "Evening Telegram," Sun Printing and Publishing House, Inland Engraving and Colortype Company, Sun Advertising Service, Sun Engraving Company, Sun Investment Company and Acme Color Print Company.

### Barbers' Code Rehearing Ordered And Date Set for Truck Hearing

Corporation Commissioner Edwin M. Daugherty, chief of the California Industrial Recovery Act, has announced that hearings will be held in the division's three offices, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento, for the purpose of finally determining the provisions of two state-wide codes of fair competition covering, respectively, the barber and the trucking industries.

A state code for the barbers has already been approved by Daugherty and concurred in by T. A. Reardon, director of the Department of Industrial Relations. A state-wide trucking code is being considered.

For several days preceding the effective date of the barber code, October 4, protests flooded the division's offices and rehearings were ordered. The first of these was held at Los Angeles on October 11, the second will be at San Francisco, October 16, and the third at Sacramento on October 17. Three major questions are to be considered. They are: Whether the code applicants were truly representative of the barber industry, whether the minimum prices contained in the code are too high and whether the maximum hours of labor are too low.

Hearings on a state-wide code for the trucking industry were scheduled for October 13 at Los Angeles, October 18 at Sacramento, and October 19 at San Francisco.

## JOINT COUNCIL FORMED

A new organization to handle the affairs of the many locals in Los Angeles chartered by the International Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers has been formed. All the locals in Los Angeles County are included in the Joint Council, as follows:

Truck Drivers, No. 208; Studio Drivers, No. 399; Taxi Drivers, No. 640; Bakery Drivers, No. 276; Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 521; Laundry Drivers, No. 322; Ice Drivers and Helpers, No. 326; Van, Storage, Furniture Packers and Helpers, No. 389; Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers, No. 420; Milk Wagon Drivers (Long Beach), No. 373; Retail Delivery Drivers and Helpers, No. 458; Tank Truck Drivers and Helpers, No. 79.

The officers are: President, L. R. Hesse, Laundry Drivers, No. 322; vice-president, J. E. Tuohy, Studio Transportation Drivers, No. 399; recording secretary, J. E. Beets, Bakery Drivers, No. 276; financial secretary, B. B. Currigan, Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers, No. 420; Trustees, R. R. Burgoon, Truck Drivers, No. 208; Ray Brown, Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, No. 326; O. B. Shuler, Milk Wagon Drivers (Long Beach), No. 375.

W. J. Conboy, organizer for the International Teamsters, under whose direction the council was formed, writes that several more new locals are being organized in the southern city, and he is highly pleased with the progress being made in organization work.

### OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—A. W. Hoch, Los Angeles.

Vice-Presidents—First District: E. F. Nelson, San Diego. Second District: George J. Hobart, Los Angeles; Dick L'Estrange, Los Angeles. Third District: James Matthams, Santa Barbara. Fourth District: W. P. Graham, Fresno. Fifth District: C. C. Nunally, Modesto. Sixth District: Ros. Mannina, San Jose. Seventh District: George Durand, Oakland. Eighth District: C. F. Daley, Vallejo. Ninth District: James E. Hopkins, Anthony Noriega, B. F. Dodge, J. McManus, San Francisco. Tenth District: George W. Stokel, Sacramento.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco.

Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention—Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



## MORRIS HILLQUIT DIES

Morris Hillquit, lawyer and internationally famous Socialist leader, died at his home in New York on October 8 after a long illness. He was 64 years old.

Hillquit was one of the acknowledged leaders of American socialism, and participated widely in public life, although he did not hold elective office.

He succeeded the late Victor Berger in 1929 as chairman of the Socialist National Committee and took a prominent part in the Socialist party's national activities. He was for twenty years general counsel of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

One of his latest public pronouncements came in March when he expressed Socialist opposition to President Roosevelt's proposals for labor camps and proposed a "continental congress for economic reconstruction."

Hillquit was born in Riga, Russia, in 1869, coming to the United States in 1886.

## OPEN NEW LABOR TEMPLE

Oakland's new Labor Temple was opened Saturday evening, September 30, with a large number of organized labor members and friends in attendance. Tom Roberts, treasurer of the Labor Temple Association, was chairman, and made an opening address on the early history of the labor movement in Alameda County and the many times the different unions have tried to build a new labor temple so as to bring all labor organizations under one head in a building of their own. Chairman Roberts called on invited guests, who responded most courteously with a few remarks.

## SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FOR BARBERS

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union, after much deliberation, has taken an advanced step to elevate the profession and increase the proficiency of its workers, as they come on, by establishing a scientific school for those seeking to become barbers at Indianapolis, Ind., the headquarters city.

## OAKLAND'S N.R.A. PARADE

Organized labor played an important part in the mammoth N.R.A. parade in Oakland Friday evening, September 29. The parade is said to have been the largest held in Oakland since the Armistice Day parade in 1918.

## STATE FEDERATION BROADCASTS

The California State Federation of Labor will continue to broadcast over KQW station every Tuesday at 7:15 p. m. These radio talks deal with current topics of the world of labor and should be of special interest to all working men and women.

## CHISELER DISCIPLINED

Theodore G. Rahutis, Gary, Ind., restaurant proprietor, has been ordered by Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery administrator, to surrender his Blue Eagle, in the first action of its kind taken by the N.R.A.

At the same time Johnson announced similar action would be taken almost immediately against flagrant violators of the President's re-employment agreement in other sections of the country.

The Recovery administrator said every one of Rahutis' forty employees had complained that the restaurateur was violating both the maximum hours and minimum wage provisions of his agreement. In one case, it was charged, an employee was forced to work twenty-one hours in two days at 14 cents an hour.

## NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE LAW

The first wage order to be issued under New York State's minimum fair wage act became effective October 2, setting the minimum rates which may be paid to women and minors employed in laundry occupations. The minimum rate established is 31 cents an hour in the New York City area and 27½ cents an hour for the remainder of the state. A bonus of 10 per cent on the hourly rate must be added to the minimum rate for short working time. Overtime beyond forty-five hours must be paid for at the rate of time and a half for those earning the minimum.

## UNION LABOR PARTY INDORSEMENTS

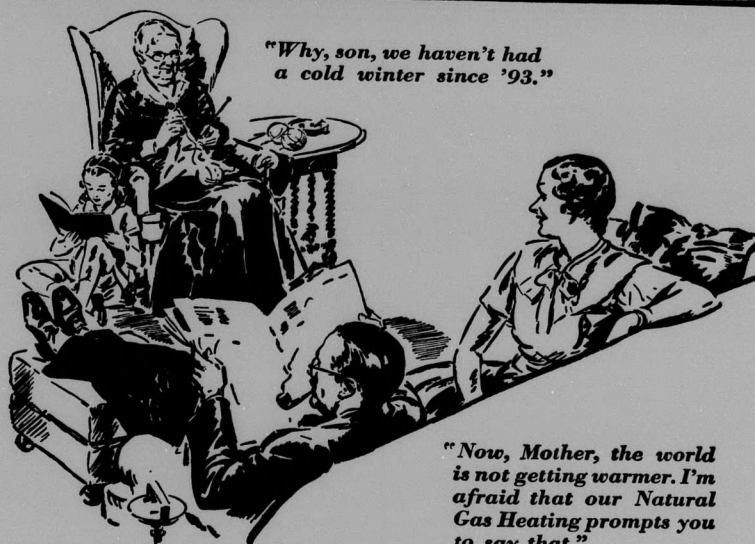
The meeting of the Union Labor Party last Saturday evening in the Labor Temple made the following indorsements for the coming municipal election:

City Attorney—John J. O'Toole.

Treasurer—Duncan Mathewson.

Judge Municipal Court No. 1—Thomas F. Prendergast. No. 2—George Steiger. No. 3—Alfred Fritz. No. 4—Sylvain J. Lazarus.

Supervisors—Victor J. Canepa, William P. Stanton, James B. McSheehy, Franck R. Havenner, Jefferson E. Peyser.



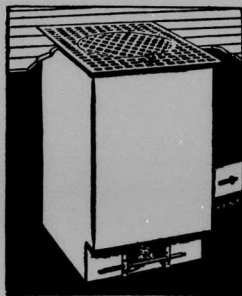
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Gas is piped directly to the furnace or heater and there is no bother to order or handle it. Natural Gas Heating equipment, too, was developed for California homes. Each of the newest types of equipment have known heat-output ratings ranging from the smaller space heaters to the full automatic warm-air furnaces. Investigate and see. Get the facts.

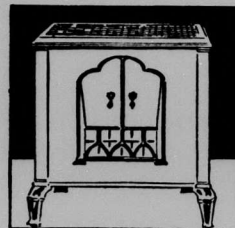


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## TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

## Official Minutes of Meeting Held October 4, 1933

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, October 4, 1933, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Thomas A. Rotell at 8:10 p. m., and on roll call Trustee Frank Joseph was noted absent. President Edwards came later and Jack Williams was excused. The minutes of the previous meeting, held September 20, were approved as read.

Credentials: From Operating Engineers No. 64, for Edward Kelly. The credentials were accepted and the delegate will be seated upon his attendance.

Communications: From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8, relative to the data letter sent them, stating that they are at all times co-operating with the League for the benefit of the union label, shop card and working button; filed. From Joint Committee on Prison Labor, Robert J. Noren, secretary, requesting co-operation in the elimination of prison made merchandise on the retail merchants' shelves; referred to agitation committee. From Delegate James J. Murphy, stating he has been working nights and therefore could not attend meetings as he desired; excused. The following unions have sent in their data slips: Bill Posters No. 44, Carpet Mechanics' Union No. 1, Carmen's Union No. 518, Engineers' Union No. 64, Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, Laundry Drivers' Union No. 256, and Waiters' Union No. 30.

Bills: Read and referred to the trustees.

Secretary's Report: Reported briefly on the convention at Monterey, especially on the union label investigation and the unfair list. Sent out the data letters, visited stores and arranged for the social tonight. Report approved.

Reports of Unions: Moving Picture Operators, Typographical Union and Sheet Metal Workers reported progress. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 stated their members are still busy on certain classes of work; next whist game Thursday, October 19, in the Labor Temple; request that you call for their union label when buying. Bill Posters' Union reported the big shops are busy. Sign Painters say business is fair. Bookbinders' Union—Things are on the up-grade. Cracker Bakers and Auxiliary reported work slow, working from three to four days per week. Painters' Union No. 19 reported that just now a good many of their members are working. Carpenters' Union No. 483 reported conditions not so good, especially on the Weinstein job. Bakers' Union No. 24 reported on the passing away of their international representative, Gus Becker, and the loss it means to their members; carrying on an active campaign against Foster's bakeries and also ask you to look for their union bakeshop card. Pile Drivers' Union reported work is fairly good; have members on both bridges. Carpet Mechanics' Union is discussing an increase in wages with employers. Hatters' Union says it is picking up; that nothing is settled as yet on the code; request co-operation in a demand for local union-made hats against non-union Eastern hats that are sent in here to be sold. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 is still carrying on an active campaign to organize the chain stores and others and is meeting with good results. Plasterers' Union stated they are working for a six-hour day and five-day week. Office Employees' and Molders' unions reported progress.

Agitation Committee: The committee's report was read and after discussions on some of the highlights of the report the report was approved.

Trustees: Reported favorably on all bills and reported progress on the books.

Good and Welfare: Under this head Delegate Ford suggested an idea that would assist the Mu-

## COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN

With the opening of the 1934 Community Chest campaign set for October 23, all divisions have reported a completed personnel. As in other years, the campaign will be carried out through geographic establishments, and special divisions, in addition to a central committee which solicits larger donors. This year there are twenty-three geographic divisions, headed by Kendrick Vaughan. The six groups which will carry on work among business and commercial firms are under the generalship of W. H. Lowe, assisted by Rae T. Smith and Ernest J. Sultan. "The Community Chest must play an important role in the drama of recovery," said William H. Crocker, president of the Chest. "It must be our task to lead back to confidence in themselves, and to moral and physical health, thousands of men, women and children who are today looking forward with hope. We must do our part in restoring to discouraged people the spirit of resourcefulness."

municipal street cars and the Carmen's Union. Subject matter was laid over for investigation. Secretary requested all to go to the banquet hall for the social at adjournment.

Receipts: Last meeting, \$125.52; expenses, \$52. This meeting, \$72.45; expenses, \$110.66.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to meet again October 18. All delegates and visitors then went to the social. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the League had set the tables and served the refreshments and were thanked and commended for their co-operation. Brother Meagher of Painters' Union No. 19, being a visitor, was requested to say a few words, which he did.

"Help to organize by demanding the union label, shop card and working button."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO  
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1933

## Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, on books at.....	\$ 68,298,157.80
Cash .....	16,694,254.17
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,874,661.45
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,429,632.49
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,100,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$520,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

## Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$152,706,708.91
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,500,000.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:  
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1933 were as follows:

Income .....	\$7,594,044.75
Expenses and Taxes.....	939,993.97
Net Profits.....	\$6,654,050.78

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH ..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH ..... Clement Street and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH ..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH ..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest on Deposits is Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this  
food  
question . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it...that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
food shopping.



# HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET